

## GUINEA-BISSAU

S/Res/1216

December 21

15(US)-0-0

Welcomes the agreements between the Government of Guinea-Bissau and the military junta signed in Praia on August 26 and in Abuja on November 1, and the additional protocol signed in Lome on December 15; calls on the parties to implement their agreements, including the cease-fire, establishment of a government of national unity, holding of general and presidential elections by March 1999, opening of the airport and seaport in Bissau, and withdrawal of foreign troops and the simultaneous deployment of the interposition force of the Military Observer Group (ECOMOG) of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS); commends the members of the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries and ECOWAS on the key role they are playing to restore peace in Guinea-Bissau and on their intention to participate with others in observing the forthcoming elections; welcomes the role of ECOMOG in implementing the Abuja Agreement aimed at guaranteeing security along the border with Senegal, keeping apart the parties in conflict, and guaranteeing free access to humanitarian organizations to reach the affected civilian population; approves implementation by the ECOMOG interposition force of its mandate; and affirms that ECOMOG may be required to take action to ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel.

## HAITI

S/Res/1212

November 25

13(US)-0-2

Reaffirms the importance of a professional national police for the consolidation of democracy and the revitalization of Haiti's system of justice; decides to extend the present mission of the UN Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH) to November 30, 1999, to support and contribute to the professionalization of the Haitian National Police (HNP); affirms that future international assistance to the HNP should be considered through UN specialized agencies and programs and other international and regional organizations and member states; urges the Haitian authorities and political leaders to negotiate an end to the crisis in the country in a spirit of tolerance and compromise; calls on the Haitian authorities to reform and strengthen Haiti's system of justice, in particular its penal institutions; emphasizes that economic rehabilitation and reconstruction constitute the major tasks facing the Haitian Government and people, and stresses the commitment of the international community to a long-term program of support; asks all states to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund for the HNP; and expresses the intention not to extend MIPONUH beyond November 30, 1999, and asks the Secretary General to make recommendations on a viable transition to other forms of international assistance. (China and Russia abstained.)

The United States expressed full support for the extension of MIPONUH for one year. In the U.S. view, MIPONUH's police mentoring program has made great progress in helping to professionalize the HNP. Curtailing or ending MIPONUH would have put at risk all the efforts of the international community thus far.

## INDIA/PAKISTAN

S/Res/1172

June 6

15(US)-0-0

Condemns the nuclear tests conducted by India on May 11 and 13 and by Pakistan on May 28 and 30, 1998; demands that India and Pakistan refrain from further nuclear tests; urges India and Pakistan to exercise maximum restraint and to avoid threatening military movements, cross-border violations, or other provocations in order to prevent aggravation of the situation; urges India and Pakistan to resume the dialogue between them on outstanding issues, particularly on all matters pertaining to peace and security, in order to remove tensions between them, and encourages them to find mutually acceptable solutions that address root causes of those tensions, including Kashmir; calls on India and Pakistan immediately to stop their nuclear weapon development programs, to refrain from weaponization or from the deployment of nuclear weapons, to cease development of ballistic missiles capable of delivering nuclear weapons and any further production of fissile material for nuclear weapons, and to confirm their policies not to export equipment, materials, or technology that could contribute to weapons of mass destruction or missiles capable of delivering them; encourages all states to prevent the export of equipment, materials, or technology that could in any way assist programs in India and Pakistan for nuclear weapons or for ballistic missiles capable of delivering such weapons; expresses grave concern about the negative effect of the nuclear tests conducted by India and Pakistan on peace and stability in South Asia and beyond; reaffirms full commitment to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) as the cornerstones of the international regime on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and as essential foundations for the pursuit of nuclear disarmament; recalls that in accordance with the NPT India and Pakistan cannot have the status of nuclear-weapon states; recognizes that the tests conducted by India and Pakistan constitute a serious threat to global efforts toward nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament; urges India and Pakistan, and all other states that have not yet done so, to become parties to the NPT and the CTBT without delay and without conditions; and urges India and Pakistan to participate in negotiations at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva on a treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons.

The U.S. Representative said the nuclear tests conducted by India and Pakistan represent a profound blow to the stability of the region and to the

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international non-proliferation regime on which all depend. This resolution does more than condemn those tests. It also makes clear the path India and Pakistan should follow to restore their standing before all nations. It calls on India and Pakistan to refrain from weaponization or deployment of nuclear weapons, to avoid a ballistic missile arms race, and to avoid further proliferation by exporting this technology. It also urges India and Pakistan to resume the dialogue between them, which is the path to peace. The United States, China, France, the Russian Federation, and the United Kingdom are engaged in a continuing process that will include numerous participants in various forums and will address the entire range of South Asia security issues, nuclear and non-nuclear. They hope to reach out to India and Pakistan. The intent is not to make them pariah states, but to engage and to convince them it is in their own national security interest to do what the international community is urging them to do. India and Pakistan should do all the things the Security Council has called for because these measures are in their own best interests. The path they have started down does not add to their security but diminishes it. They must also understand that their tests do not make them nuclear-weapon states. To permit their accession to the NPT as nuclear-weapon states would completely undermine the very purpose of the NPT and the international non-proliferation regime. India and Pakistan should work to avoid igniting a conflict in Kashmir. There are a number of steps they can take to reduce chances that a miscalculation or misunderstanding might lead to a situation neither side can truly want. The leaders of India and Pakistan are urged to resist the temptation to act rashly today so that their children will have the opportunity to live in a stable and peaceful South Asia tomorrow.

## IRAQ

S/Res/1153

February 20

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides that the provisions of Resolution 986 (1995), except those contained in paragraphs 4, 11, and 12, shall remain in force for a new period of 180 days from the day after the Council receives a report from the Secretary General that he has entered into the necessary arrangements and has approved a distribution plan to be submitted by Iraq that includes a description of the goods to be purchased and effectively guarantees their equitable distribution; decides that the authorization given to states by paragraph 1 of Resolution 986 shall permit the import of petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq sufficient to produce a sum, in the 180-day period referred to above, not exceeding \$5.256 billion, of which between \$682 million and \$768 million shall be used for the purpose referred to in paragraph 8 (b) of Resolution 986 (humanitarian relief in northern Iraq); directs the Committee established by Resolution 661 (1990) to authorize reasonable expenses related to the hajj pilgrimage, to be met by funds in the

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escrow account; asks the Secretary General to ensure the effective implementation of this resolution, and in particular to enhance the UN observation process in Iraq to provide assurance of the equitable distribution of goods produced in accordance with this resolution; decides to conduct an interim review of the implementation of this resolution 90 days after the 180-day period mentioned above begins, and expresses the intention to consider favorably the renewal of the provisions of this resolution, provided that these provisions are being satisfactorily implemented; asks the Secretary General to report after 90 days and again before the end of the 180-day period on whether Iraq has ensured the equitable distribution of medicine, health supplies, foodstuffs, and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs; takes note of the Secretary General's observation that the situation in the electricity sector is extremely grave, and asks him to submit a report with proposals for appropriate funding, and asks him to submit studies on essential humanitarian needs in Iraq, including necessary improvements in infrastructure; asks the Secretary General to establish a group of experts to determine in consultation with the Government of Iraq whether Iraq is able to export petroleum or petroleum products sufficient to produce the sum authorized above and to prepare a report on Iraqi production and transportation capacity, and expresses readiness to take a decision on the basis of recommendations in this report regarding authorization of the export of the necessary equipment to enable Iraq to increase the export of petroleum or petroleum products; and asks the Secretary General to report to the Council if Iraq is unable to export petroleum or petroleum products sufficient to produce the total sum mentioned above.

The U.S. Deputy Representative said the United States is proud to cast its vote in favor of this resolution to expand the humanitarian program in Iraq, the largest UN-sanctioned humanitarian program in the history of the organization. The United States is deeply concerned about the welfare of the Iraqi people and wants to make sure their basic needs are met. For this reason, the United States strongly supported expansion of the oil-for-food program. This position, and that of all Council members, stands in stark contrast to the policies of Iraq's leadership, which has diverted scarce resources to build more palaces and weapons of mass destruction. While Iraq has complained about delays in the Sanctions Committee, it has submitted contracts that fail to meet the criteria and procedures it agreed to, and it has stooped to political favoritism in the contracting process. And after the Council extended the program twice in 1997, the Iraqi Government twice delayed new oil sales, needlessly slowing the delivery of humanitarian goods. Indeed, Iraq refused even to provide input to the Secretary General's report, a report providing recommendations on ways to improve the delivery and increase the supply of humanitarian goods to Iraq. Food and medicine, and infrastructure improvements directly related to their distribution, remain the top priorities. The goods imported must be carefully observed and monitored, so they cannot be diverted to military purposes or used for the personal benefit of the Iraqi leadership. The purpose of this pro-

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gram is to provide essential humanitarian assistance to the Iraqi people, not to refurbish Iraq's economy. That will be possible only when the sanctions are lifted. And that will happen when Iraq complies fully and unconditionally with the Council's resolutions.

S/Res/1154

March 2

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: commends the initiative by the Secretary General to secure commitments from the Government of Iraq on compliance with its obligations under Security Council resolutions, and in this regard endorses the memorandum of understanding signed by the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq and the Secretary General on February 23; asks the Secretary General to report to the Council with regard to finalization of procedures for presidential sites; stresses that compliance by the Government of Iraq with its obligations, repeated again in the memorandum of understanding, to accord immediate, unconditional, and unrestricted access to the UN Special Commission (UNSCOM) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is necessary for implementation of Resolution 687 (1991) (lifting of sanctions after weapons of mass destruction have been destroyed), but that any violation would have severest consequences for Iraq; and notes that by its failure so far to comply with its obligations Iraq has delayed the moment when the Council can lift these sanctions.

The U.S. Representative said the United States welcomes the Secretary General's efforts to obtain Iraqi agreement to comply with its obligations, and is impressed that he was able to bring back the memorandum of understanding (MOU) the Council has endorsed. The MOU forcefully reiterates that Iraq must cooperate fully and unconditionally with UNSCOM and the IAEA. The Secretary General, through his diplomacy, backed by U.S. willingness to use force, has achieved what could be, if implemented by Iraq, a breakthrough. The proof of Iraq's commitments to provide UNSCOM with full, immediate, and unrestricted access to all sites is in the testing. The United States hopes the signing of this MOU will mark an end to Iraq's policy of noncooperation and confrontation and will lead to its full compliance. Any attempt by Iraq to provide less than immediate, unrestricted, and unconditional access to any site will, as this resolution states, result in the severest consequences for Iraq. Unless Iraq demonstrates that it is ready to rejoin the international community and abide by the rules of civilized behavior, it can expect nothing but certain punishment and continued isolation.

S/Res/1158

March 25

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides that the provisions of Resolution 1143 (1997) (the oil-for-food arrangement) shall remain in force, except that states are authorized to permit the import of petroleum and petro-

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leum products originating in Iraq sufficient to produce a sum not exceeding \$1.4 billion within the period of 90 days from March 5, 1998.

The effect of this resolution, supported by the United States for humanitarian reasons, is to roll over the estimated \$400 million shortfall in Iraqi oil exports for the first 90 days (through March 5, 1998) of the period specified in Resolution 1143 to the second 90 days of that period. This will allow Iraq the opportunity to export its full quota of oil under the provisions of the resolution, thus enabling the Iraqi people to receive the full humanitarian benefit the Security Council intended to provide.

S/Res/1175

June 19

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: authorizes states to permit the export to Iraq of the necessary parts and equipment to enable Iraq to increase the export of petroleum and petroleum products in quantities sufficient to produce the sum (\$5.256 billion) established in Resolution 1153 (1998); and notes that the distribution plan approved by the Secretary General on May 29, 1998, or any new distribution plan agreed upon by the Government of Iraq and the Secretary General, will remain in effect for each subsequent periodic renewal of the temporary humanitarian arrangements for Iraq.

The U.S. Representative said the United States was pleased to support this resolution authorizing the export to Iraq of spare parts and equipment to assist in refurbishing Iraq's oil-export infrastructure, and described it as a very important step forward in the Council's efforts to ensure that the genuine humanitarian needs of all Iraq's people are met. The resolution streamlines the process by eliminating the expensive and time-consuming requirement to rewrite the distribution plan every six months, thereby preventing future disruptions in the humanitarian program. It ensures that there will be no gaps between plans, as occurred in the past, so there can be no more excuse for delays in future oil sales for humanitarian purposes or in the delivery of food and medicine to the people of Iraq. It also makes clear that the Council intends to renew the humanitarian program as long as it is needed.

S/Res/1194

September 9

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: condemns the decision by Iraq to suspend cooperation with UNSCOM and the IAEA, which constitutes a totally unacceptable contravention of its obligations under Security Council resolutions and the Memorandum of Understanding signed by the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq and the Secretary General on February 23, 1998; demands that Iraq rescind this decision; decides not to conduct the (sanctions) review scheduled for October 1998, and not to conduct any further such reviews until Iraq rescinds its decision and until UNSCOM and the IAEA

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report to the Council that they are satisfied that they have been able to exercise the full range of activities provided for in their mandates, including inspections; and notes that by its failure so far to comply with its obligations Iraq has delayed the moment when the Council can act in accordance with Resolution 687 (1991) (lift sanctions).

The U.S. Government believes this resolution is a measured and appropriate step in response to Iraq's suspension on August 5 of cooperation with UNSCOM and the IAEA and its continuing noncompliance with its obligations under Security Council resolutions. This resolution is important because it means there is no possibility whatsoever that the Council will alter or lift sanctions until Iraq reverses course. Unanimous adoption of this resolution shows that Iraq has failed to divide and intimidate the Council. The onus is on Iraq to reverse course and fulfill its obligations. Without that there will be no comprehensive review, no resumption of bimonthly reviews, and no possibility of easing or lifting the sanctions.

S/Res/1205

November 5

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: condemns the decision by Iraq to cease cooperation with UNSCOM; and demands that Iraq immediately rescind this decision and earlier decisions to suspend cooperation with UNSCOM and to maintain restrictions on the work of the IAEA.

The U.S. Acting Representative described this resolution as a clear and unmistakable message to Iraq that noncompliance will not be tolerated or rewarded. Compliance with the Council's resolutions is the only course that will lead Iraq back toward acceptance in the community of nations. The restrictions Iraq has imposed on UNSCOM and the IAEA are intolerable. Iraq should recognize the gravity of the situation it has created, and it must turn back from the dangerous and self-defeating course it has chosen.

S/Res/1210

November 24

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides that the provisions of Resolution 986 (1995) and 1153 (1998) (the oil-for-food program) shall remain in force for a new period of 180 days from November 26, 1998; directs the committee established by Resolution 661 (1990) to authorize reasonable expenses related to the hajj pilgrimage, to be met by funds from the escrow account; asks the Secretary General to review, by December 31, 1998, the various options to resolve difficulties encountered in the financial process, and to continue to enhance the UN observation process to assure the Council that the goods produced under this resolution are distributed equitably and that all supplies authorized for procurement are utilized for authorized purposes; decides to conduct a thorough review of all aspects of implementation of this resolu-

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tion after 90 days and again before the end of the 180-day period; requests that the Secretary General report in 90 days and again before the end of the 180-day period on whether Iraq has ensured the equitable distribution of materials and supplies for essential civilian needs, including on the adequacy of revenues to meet Iraq's humanitarian needs, and on Iraq's capacity to export sufficient quantities of petroleum and petroleum products to produce the sum mentioned in Resolution 1153 (\$5.256 billion); and asks the Secretary General to submit a detailed list of parts and equipment necessary to produce the authorized amount of petroleum exports.

This resolution continues the humanitarian program for the same period and at the same level as in the previous phase. It removes any excuse for halting oil exports or taking other action to put the oil-for-food program at risk. It takes the focus of the debate off the humanitarian program and keeps it on the question of Iraqi noncooperation and noncompliance, where it should be.

**KENYA/TANZANIA**

S/Res/1189

August 13

15(US)-0-0

Strongly condemns the terrorist bomb attacks in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, on August 7, 1998, which claimed hundreds of innocent lives, injured thousands of people, and caused massive destruction to property; calls on all states and international institutions to cooperate with and provide support and assistance to the ongoing investigations to apprehend the perpetrators of these criminal acts and bring them swiftly to justice; and calls on all states to adopt, in accordance with international law, effective and practical measures for security cooperation, for the prevention of terrorism, and for the prosecution and punishment of the perpetrators.

The U.S. Deputy Representative said the United States is honored, on this sorrowful occasion, to join with the governments of Kenya and Tanzania in introducing this resolution on the tragic and indiscriminate terrorist bombings of the American embassies in Nairobi and Dar-es-Salaam. President Clinton and Secretary of State Albright have conveyed the condolences of the people of the United States to the families and loved ones of the hundreds who lost their lives and the thousands who were injured. To the governments of Kenya and Tanzania, the United States has offered support in dealing with this tragedy, meeting their needs, and working with them to find the perpetrators. These bombing incidents show that terrorists know no boundaries and that the suppression of international terrorism, the arrest, conviction, and punishment of its perpetrators, are essential to the maintenance of international peace and security. The United States will not be intimidated by terrorism and will never forget its victims, and it will spare no effort and use all the means at its disposal to track down and punish the perpetrators of these outrageous acts.



## LIBYA

S/Res/1192

August 27

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: demands that the Libyan Government comply with Security Council Resolutions 731 (1992), 748 (1992), and 883 (1993) (in which the destruction of Pan Am flight 103 and UTA flight 772 was condemned, sanctions were imposed on Libya, and Libya was required to ensure the appearance for trial of those charged with the bombing); welcomes the initiative by the United States and the United Kingdom for the trial of the two persons charged with the bombing of Pan Am flight 103 before a Scottish court sitting in the Netherlands, and welcomes the willingness of the Government of the Netherlands to cooperate; decides that Libya shall ensure the appearance in the Netherlands of the two accused for trial, and shall ensure that any evidence or witnesses in Libya are made available to the court; invites the Secretary General to nominate international observers to attend the trial; decides that the Government of the Netherlands shall detain the two accused pending their transfer for trial before the court; reaffirms that the measures (sanctions) in Resolutions 748 and 883 shall be suspended immediately if the Secretary General reports to the Council that the two accused have arrived in the Netherlands for trial or have appeared for trial in the United Kingdom or the United States, and that the Libyan Government has satisfied the French judicial authorities with regard to the bombing of UTA 772; and expresses the intention to consider additional measures if the two accused have not arrived or appeared for trial promptly.

The U.S. Representative said adoption of this resolution is an important step toward obtaining a measure of justice for the victims of the Pan Am 103 bombing and their families. The arrangements endorsed in this resolution will ensure a fair trial for the two Libyan suspects. What is needed now is Libyan acceptance and prompt action, which means ensuring that the two suspects appear to stand trial without delay. The Libyan Government has made the explicit commitment to cooperate in bringing the defendants to trial under Scottish law, with Scottish judges, in a neutral third country. Now Libya is required to live up to that pledge. Failure by Libya to act promptly would be a monumental breach of faith which would compel the Security Council to act appropriately in response. The United States also continues to support France's demand for Libya's full cooperation on the UTA 772 question.

## (THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF) MACEDONIA

S/Res/1186

July 21

15(US)-0-0

Decides to authorize an increase in the troop strength of the UN Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP) up to 1,050 and to extend the current

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mandate of UNPREDEP for six months, to February 28, 1999, including to continue by its presence to deter threats and prevent clashes, to monitor the border areas, and to report to the Secretary General any developments that could pose a threat to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, including the tasks of monitoring and reporting on illicit arms flows.

The U.S. Deputy Representative said the United States strongly supports this resolution. UNPREDEP has been and continues to be an extraordinarily successful mission. This UN presence has helped to guard against the spillover of the tension and conflict in other parts of the Balkan region. UNPREDEP's mission is not over, however. The crisis in Kosovo reinforces the need for the increase in and extension of the mandate of UNPREDEP. The undemarcated border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia also presents a serious, ongoing problem. And UNPREDEP still plays an important role in helping to bolster confidence along the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia's border with Albania.

#### MIDDLE EAST

S/Res/1151                      January 30                      15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for six months, to July 31, 1998; and encourages further efficiency and savings provided they do not affect the operational capacity of the Force.

S/Res/1169                      May 27                      15(US)-0-0

Decides to renew the mandate of the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) for another period of six months, to November 30, 1998.

S/Res/1188                      July 30                      15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of UNIFIL for six months, to January 31, 1999; condemns all acts of violence against the Force; and encourages further efficiency and savings, provided they do not affect the operational capacity of the Force.

The U.S. Deputy Representative, in a press statement, said the United States welcomes the Israeli cabinet's decision to accept Resolution 425 (which was adopted in 1978, established UNIFIL, and called upon Israel to cease its military action in Lebanon, withdraw its forces, and respect Lebanon's territorial integrity), calling the decision a positive development for the region. The U.S. Government believes Lebanon-Israel negotiations would advance the security of both countries. At the same time, progress between Israel and Syria would facilitate progress on the Lebanon-Israel track and movement toward a

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comprehensive peace in the region. Israeli acceptance of Resolution 425 is a serious initiative that merits careful consideration by both Lebanon and Syria.

S/Res/1211                      November 25                      15(US)-0-0

Decides to renew the mandate of UNDOF for another period of six months, to May 31, 1999.

**RWANDA**

S/Res/1161                      April 9                      15(US)-0-0

Asks the Secretary General to reactivate the International Commission of Inquiry, with a mandate to (a) investigate reports of arms sales to former Rwandan government forces and militias in the Great Lakes region of central Africa, (b) identify parties aiding and abetting illegal sale to or acquisition of arms by former Rwandan government forces and militias, and (c) make recommendations relating to the illegal flow of arms in the Great Lakes region; calls on all states and others to make available to the Commission information in their possession relating to its mandate; calls on all states and others to make available to the Commission information in their possession relating to its mandate; calls on all states in the Great Lakes region to ensure that their territory is not used as a base for armed groups to launch incursions or attacks against any other state; and urges all states and relevant organizations to cooperate in countering radio broadcasts and publications that incite acts of genocide, hatred, and violence in the region.

The U.S. Deputy Representative said the United States remains extremely concerned about the continuing violence and the renewed threat of genocide in the Great Lakes region. A contributing factor has been the traffic in small arms through the region. The United States and the governments of the region affirmed their commitment, at the recent summit meeting in Kampala, to prevent a resurgence of genocide in Rwanda, combat the culture of ethnic violence that pervades the country, reactivate the arms flow commission, and stop illegal arms trafficking. Crucial to the success of the arms flow commission will be the assistance provided by the international community. The United States intends to contribute \$100,000 to the UN voluntary fund in support of the commission.

S/Res/1165                      April 30                      15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides to establish a third trial chamber of the International Tribunal for Rwanda; decides that the elections for the judges of the three trial chambers shall be held together, for a term

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of office to expire on May 24, 2003; asks the Secretary General to make arrangements for the elections; and urges the organs of the tribunal to continue their efforts to increase further the efficiency of their work.

The U.S. Deputy Representative said in a press release that the International Tribunal for Rwanda must carry out its mission more efficiently and productively. Trials must be completed and judgments rendered in a timely manner. The United States remains deeply concerned that, despite the efforts made toward reform, serious problems remain. The tribunal must continue to implement reform measures to improve its operations. The expansion of the tribunal by three judges, who will be elected immediately, should enable it to render prompt justice. Enlarging the tribunal should not replace ongoing reform efforts but be carried out at the same time. The effort to bring to justice those who have committed crimes against humanity is equally urgent in two other cases, the former Yugoslavia and Cambodia. Therefore, the United States is working to expand in a similar way the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and to establish a tribunal to bring to justice senior Cambodian Khmer Rouge leaders during the period 1975-1979.

S/Res/1200                      September 30                      15(US)-0-0

Forwards to the General Assembly 18 nominations for judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda.

**SIERRA LEONE**

S/Res/1156                      March 16                      15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: welcomes the return to Sierra Leone of its democratically elected President on March 10, 1998; decides to terminate, with immediate effect, the prohibitions on sale or supply to Sierra Leone of petroleum or petroleum products referred to in Resolution 1132 (1997); welcomes the intention of the Secretary General to make proposals concerning the role of the United Nations and its future presence in Sierra Leone; and decides to review the other prohibitions in Resolution 1132.

S/Res/1162                      April 17                      15(US)-0-0

Welcomes the efforts made by the democratically elected President of Sierra Leone since his return on March 10, 1998, and by the Government of Sierra Leone to restore peaceful and secure conditions in the country, to reestablish effective administration and the democratic process, and to embark on the task of reconstruction and rehabilitation; commends the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and its military observer group

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(ECOMOG), deployed in Sierra Leone, on the important role they are playing in support of restoration of peace and security; notes with satisfaction the steps taken by the Secretary General to strengthen the office of his Special Envoy in Freetown with necessary civilian and military personnel; authorizes deployment of up to ten UN military liaison and security advisory personnel for a period of up to 90 days to work under the authority of the Special Envoy to report on the military situation in the country and to assist in finalization of planning by ECOMOG of future tasks, such as identification of former combatant elements to be disarmed and designing of a disarmament plan; welcomes the intention of the Secretary General to make further recommendations on the possible deployment of UN military personnel; and urges all states and international organizations to provide humanitarian assistance, assist in reconstruction and development, and provide technical and logistical support to assist ECOMOG in carrying out its peacekeeping role.

S/Res/1171

June 5

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides to terminate the remaining prohibitions imposed by paragraphs 5 and 6 of Resolution 1132 (travel restrictions and oil and arms embargo provisions); also decides, with a view to prohibiting the sale and supply of arms and related materiel to nongovernmental forces in Sierra Leone, that all states shall prevent the sale or supply, by their nationals or from their territories, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment and spare parts, to Sierra Leone other than to the Government of Sierra Leone through named points of entry on a list to be supplied by that government to the Secretary General; decides also that the restrictions referred to above shall not apply to the sale or supply of arms and related materiel for the sole use in Sierra Leone of ECOMOG or the United Nations; decides that all states shall prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of leading members of the former military junta and of the Revolutionary United Front (RUF), as designated by the committee established by Resolution 1132, provided that such entry or transit may be authorized by the same committee; and expresses readiness to terminate the above measures once the control of the Government of Sierra Leone has been fully reestablished over all its territory, and when all nongovernmental forces have been disarmed and demobilized.

The U.S. Government supported enabling interested states to provide assistance to the Government of Sierra Leone and to ECOMOG, given the continued resistance to the authority of the legitimate government and the atrocities being perpetrated against innocent civilians by the RUF and former junta members. The United States also sought a new resolution to clarify that ECOWAS and ECOMOG should be exempt from the arms embargo.

S/Res/1181

July 13

15(US)-0-0

Condemns the continued resistance of remnants of the ousted junta and members of the RUF to the authority of the legitimate government and the violence they are perpetrating against the civilian population, and demands that they lay down their arms; emphasizes the need to promote national reconciliation; decides to establish the UN Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (UNOMSIL) for an initial period of six months, until January 13, 1999, and decides that it shall include up to 70 military observers and a small medical unit, with the necessary civilian support staff, and with a mandate to (a) monitor the military and security situation and to provide regular information to the Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG), (b) monitor the disarmament and demobilization of former combatants, and monitor the role of ECOMOG in providing security and in collecting and destroying arms, (c) assist in monitoring respect for international humanitarian law, and (d) monitor the voluntary disarmament and demobilization of members of the Civil Defense Forces; decides that UNOMSIL shall be led by the SRSG and that an augmented civilian staff shall (a) advise the Government of Sierra Leone and local police officials on police practice, training, and recruitment, in particular on the need to respect standards of policing in democratic societies, and to advise on reform and restructuring of the police force, and (b) report on violations of international humanitarian law and human rights, and assist the Government of Sierra Leone in its efforts to address the country's human rights needs; welcomes the commitment of ECOMOG to ensure the security of UN personnel, and stresses the need for full cooperation and close coordination between UNOMSIL and ECOMOG; expresses serious concern about reports of cross-border arms flows and support to the rebels in Sierra Leone; and reaffirms the obligation of all states to comply with the arms embargo imposed by Resolution 1171.

The U.S. Representative said the ray of hope felt when President Kabbah and his government returned to Freetown in March was quickly overshadowed by the terrible atrocities committed by fleeing junta and rebel forces. The humanitarian situation needs urgent attention, and the United States will contribute \$55 million. ECOMOG has performed admirably, and ECOWAS has commendably taken a leading role in helping a neighbor restore democratic order and regain basic security. But ECOMOG needs additional troops, better transport, and greater logistical support to continue to protect civilians from the rebels and the former junta. This resolution is a vital part of giving assistance to ECOMOG: it authorizes UN military observers to cooperate with ECOMOG in monitoring disarmament and demobilization of former combatants. The resolution also reinforces the concern about cross-border arms flows and support to the rebels in Sierra Leone, and it reaffirms the arms embargo established in October 1997. The United States has reservations about the proposal for border monitors, because ECOMOG is already over-stretched and does not have the capability to take on this responsibility. ECOMOG's current priority should be to provide security in Sierra Leone, not to monitor the border. The

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neighboring states are responsible for implementing the arms embargo. The U.S. Government welcomes UN plans to hold a special high-level conference on Sierra Leone to coordinate planning for peace and security, support for ECOMOG, and humanitarian assistance.

## TAJIKISTAN

S/Res/1167

May 14

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of the UN Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) for six months, to November 15, 1998; condemns the renewed fighting in violation of the cease-fire; calls on the parties to undertake vigorous efforts to implement the peace agreement and to create conditions for holding elections; and calls on the parties to bring into operation a joint unit to provide security for UNMOT personnel and to cooperate to ensure the safety and freedom of movement of other international personnel.

The U.S. Representative said the U.S. Government, though pleased with the signing of a peace agreement in June 1997, is growing concerned that the peace process has lost its momentum. There has been some cooperation between the parties, some opposition members have been given responsible positions in the government, and a significant number of opposition soldiers have been registered and quartered in assembly areas. However, Tajikistan continues to go through round after round of violence and disruption. The U.S. vote to extend the mandate of UNMOT is a sign of continued faith in the peace process, but the willingness to support a broken process is not infinite. The parties must recognize that they alone hold the responsibility for moving the peace process forward. It is clearly within the capacity of both to comply with their obligations under the peace accords. The government committed itself to share power in the interim period until elections, and it must do so. The government must appoint opposition members to thirty percent of government positions, and it must implement provisions of the amnesty law. The opposition leaders committed themselves to demobilizing and disarming their forces, but their forces have attacked government positions. The parties should also be thinking ahead toward legalizing political parties and preparing for elections. They should also cooperate to make the joint protection unit (for ensuring the security of international personnel) a showcase of national cooperation. The United States has pledged significant quantities of assistance, and urges others to make donations to guarantee the peace process and to relieve the humanitarian crisis and the threat from landmines.

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S/Res/1206

November 12

15(US)-0-0

Condemns the recent fighting initiated by forces trying to hinder the peace process, and calls on the parties to refrain from the use of force; calls on the parties to undertake vigorous efforts to implement their peace agreement, including the protocol on military issues, and to create conditions for holding elections early in 1999; condemns the murder of four members of UNMOT, and urges the Government of Tajikistan to bring those responsible to justice; calls on the parties to cooperate further in ensuring the safety and freedom of movement of UN personnel, the peacekeeping forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States, and other international personnel; reminds the parties that the ability of the international community to mobilize and continue assistance is linked to the security of the personnel of UNMOT and other international organizations, and of humanitarian workers; and decides to extend the mandate of UNMOT for six months, to May 15, 1999.

**WESTERN SAHARA**

S/Res/1148

January 26

15(US)-0-0

Approves the deployment of the engineering unit required for demining activities and of the additional administrative staff required to support the deployment of military personnel as proposed in the Secretary General's report; expresses the intention to consider positively the request for the remaining additional military and civilian police assets for the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) as proposed in the Secretary General's report, as soon as the Secretary General reports that the identification process has reached a stage which makes the deployment of these assets essential; and calls upon both parties to cooperate with the Secretary General's Special Representative and with the Identification Commission to complete the identification process in a timely fashion.

In a press release, the U.S. Representative noted the need for the demining and other military support units, but pointed to the main task ahead—successful completion of the voter identification process. Impressive progress has been made in identifying voters. But both parties must avoid undermining the compromise reached in the Houston agreements on identification of tribal sub-fractions in order to avoid threatening the success of voter identification. Continued U.S. support for MINURSO in its present form depends on the willingness of the parties to make progress.

S/Res/1163

April 17

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of MINURSO until July 20, 1998, in order that MINURSO may proceed with its identification tasks, with the aim of com-



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pleting the process; expresses again the intention to consider positively the request for the remaining additional military and police assets for MINURSO as proposed by the Secretary General in November 1997, as soon as he reports that the identification process has reached a stage which makes deployment of these assets essential; and asks the Secretary General to report to the Council every 30 days on progress of implementation of the Settlement Plan and the agreements reached between the parties, and to keep the Council informed of developments on the viability of the mandate of MINURSO.

The U.S. Deputy Representative said the United States welcomes extension of the MINURSO mandate. The Council has made clear its firm support for the UN process, but the short, three-month renewal highlights the serious concerns that remain. The parties must work sincerely to address the serious obstacles MINURSO faces if the identification process is to be put back on track and on schedule. The United States urges the parties to recommit themselves in word and deed to the Settlement Plan and their commitments under the Houston agreements. The parties should build the climate of trust and confidence necessary to success of the process. The United States wants to do its part to support the process, and, to this end, is considering how best to contribute units to serve in the region if the process reaches the stage when future deployments are appropriate. Unless significant progress can be maintained, the United States cannot support the continued renewal of MINURSO in its present form. The identification process must proceed to completion soon if MINURSO is to continue to be viable.

S/Res/1185

July 20

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of MINURSO to September 21, 1998; calls for prompt conclusion of status-of-forces agreements to facilitate deployment of MINURSO-formed military units; calls for lifting of restrictions on MINURSO aircraft, or on passengers whose travel MINURSO determines to be of assistance to fulfillment of the mandate; and asks the Secretary General to report to the Council every 30 days on progress of implementation of the Settlement Plan and other developments, and on the continuing validity of the mandate of MINURSO.

In a press statement, the U.S. Deputy Representative said the United States welcomes extension of MINURSO and the significant progress made in the past three months: in registration of applicants for the referendum, in deployment of military units charged with demining and construction, and in pre-registration of refugees in Mauritania and Algeria. However, a number of problems impede progress and could threaten MINURSO's ability to complete its mission. It is because of these problems that the current mandate is for only two months. The U.S. Government is not prepared to proceed with longer renewals, and especially with authorization to begin more extensive troop deployments, until there is some confidence that outstanding voter identifica-

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tion issues are resolved successfully and that the parties have demonstrated the political will to hold a referendum.

S/Res/1198

September 18

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the MINURSO mandate to October 31, 1998; welcomes the engagement of the Secretary General's personal envoy with the parties to seek a solution to issues bearing upon implementation of the Settlement Plan; welcomes agreement of the Moroccan authorities to formalize the presence of the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Western Sahara, and asks both parties to enable UNHCR to prepare for repatriation of Saharan refugees eligible to vote; calls for prompt conclusion of status-of-forces agreements with the Secretary General to facilitate deployment of MINURSO-formed military units; and asks the Secretary General to report to the Council in 30 days on progress in implementation of the Settlement Plan and the agreements reached between the parties, and to keep the Council informed of developments and, as appropriate, on the continuing viability of the mandate of MINURSO.

In a press release, the U.S. Acting Representative said the United States strongly supports the further engagement of the Secretary General's personal envoy, (former U.S. Secretary of State) James Baker, in the Settlement Plan process. The U.S. Government urges the parties to work constructively with him to bring this long-standing dispute to a comprehensive and mutually agreeable conclusion.

S/Res/1204

October 30

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of MINURSO to December 17, 1998; welcomes the report by the Secretary General regarding: identification of persons eligible to vote in the referendum, the appeals process, UNHCR activities, and the next stages of the Settlement Plan, and calls on the parties to agree to these measures by mid-November; welcomes Morocco's agreement to formalize the presence of the UNHCR in the Western Sahara, and the POLISARIO Front's agreement to resume pre-registration activities in the refugee camps, and asks the parties to enable the UNHCR to work for the repatriation of refugees eligible to vote, and their immediate families; calls for conclusion of status-of-forces agreements for deployment of MINURSO-formed military units; supports the intention of MINURSO to publish the provisional list of voters by December 1, 1998; supports an increase in the staff of the Identification Commission to 25 members from 18 in order to enable it to keep to the proposed timetable; and asks the Secretary General to submit a report by December 11, 1998, on implementation of this resolution, the Settlement Plan, and the agreements reached between the parties, and on the continuing viability of the MINURSO mandate.

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The U.S. Government appreciates the intensive efforts made by the Secretary General, Special Envoy James A. Baker, and others to keep the Settlement Plan on track. Unfortunately, the parties have not done everything possible to advance the Plan. There have been constraints on the operational capability of the engineering support unit, delays in concluding status-of-forces agreements, and delays in repatriation of refugees. The parties must keep their commitments and should accept the new MINURSO protocols for the referendum.

S/Res/1215

December 17

15(US)-0-0

Decides to extend the mandate of MINURSO to January 31, 1999, to allow for further consultations in the hope that they will lead to agreement on the various protocols without undermining the integrity of the Secretary General's proposed package; notes that implementation of the Secretary General's proposal to launch simultaneously the identification and appeals processes could clearly demonstrate the willingness of the parties to accelerate the referendum process; calls on the parties to sign the proposed refugee repatriation protocol with the UNHCR as soon as possible, urges the Government of Morocco to formalize the presence of the UNHCR, and encourages the parties to enable the UNHCR to prepare for repatriation of Saharan refugees eligible to vote; urges the Government of Morocco to sign a status-of-forces agreement with the Secretary General; and asks the Secretary General to keep the Council informed of developments, including an assessment of the continuing viability of the mandate of MINURSO.

## YUGOSLAVIA

S/Res/1160

March 31

14(US)-0-1

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: calls on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) to achieve a political solution to the issue of Kosovo through dialogue and to implement the actions indicated in the Contact Group statements of March 9 and 25, 1998; calls on the Kosovar Albanian leadership to condemn all terrorist action and emphasizes that all elements in the Kosovar Albanian community should pursue their goals by peaceful means only; underlines that the way to defeat violence and terrorism in Kosovo is for the authorities in Belgrade to offer the Kosovar Albanian community a genuine political process; calls on the authorities in Belgrade and the leadership of the Kosovar Albanian community to enter without preconditions into a meaningful dialogue on political status issues; agrees, without prejudging the outcome of that dialogue, with the Contact Group's proposal that the principles for a solution of the Kosovo problem should be based on the territorial integrity of the FRY and that such a solution must also take into account the rights of the Kosovar Albanians, and expresses support for an enhanced status for Kosovo which

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would include a substantially greater degree of autonomy and meaningful self-administration; decides that all states shall, for the purpose of fostering peace and stability in Kosovo, prevent the sale or supply to the FRY, including Kosovo, by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels and aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types, such as weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment and spare parts for the aforementioned, and shall prevent arming and training for terrorist activities there; decides to establish a committee of the Security Council to monitor these prohibitions; asks the Secretary General to keep the Council regularly informed and to make recommendations for establishment of a comprehensive monitoring regime; decides to review the situation on the basis of the Secretary General's reports and to consider additional measures if there is a failure to make constructive progress toward the peaceful resolution of the situation in Kosovo; and notes that the FRY authorities have an obligation to cooperate with the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia. (China abstained.)

The U.S. Representative said the United States strongly supports this resolution imposing an arms embargo on the FRY. It sends an unambiguous message that the international community will not tolerate violence and ethnic cleansing in the region of the former Yugoslavia. The security of the region directly affects broader international interests, and the deterioration of the situation in Kosovo constitutes a threat to international peace and security. The United States and its partners in the peace effort must not now watch years of peace-building in the Balkans be destroyed by repressive violence, or by terrorist activity in Kosovo. President Milosevic (of the FRY) must begin an unconditional dialogue on political status issues with the Kosovar Albanian leadership. The United States joins the Council in expressing support for an enhanced status for Kosovo, including greater autonomy and meaningful self-administration. The United States will not countenance terrorist activity or external support for terrorist activity. And the FRY must withdraw from Kosovo its paramilitary security forces, which have harassed, threatened, arrested, and even beaten civilians and international humanitarian workers.

S/Res/1166

May 13

15(US)-0-0

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: decides to establish a third trial chamber of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia; decides that three additional judges shall be elected as soon as possible to serve in the additional trial chamber and that they shall serve until the expiry of the terms of office of the existing judges; and asks the Secretary General to make arrangements for the elections and for enhancing the effective functioning of the Tribunal.

The U.S. Representative said the U.S. Government supports this resolution because it is an affirmation of the important work already completed by the Tribunal and of the still daunting task at hand. In the past year, the Tribunal

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has seen a dramatic increase in the number of persons in custody. That many of these have recently chosen to surrender voluntarily indicates the growing realization that justice cannot be avoided. But a number of the most notorious indictees of the Tribunal remain at large. The United States commends the work of the Tribunal and its efforts to function as efficiently and effectively as possible. The Tribunal's increased work load will intensify the demand for additional resources beyond those available in its budget. The U.S. Government urges all states to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund established for the Tribunal. The Council took an important step in the quest for justice by expanding the Rwanda Tribunal last month, and by expanding the Yugoslavia Tribunal in this resolution. The U.S. Government hopes the Council will also work to establish a tribunal to bring to justice senior Cambodian Khmer Rouge leaders during the period 1975-1979.

S/Res/1191

August 27

15(US)-0-0

Forwards to the General Assembly nine nominations for judges of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

S/Res/1199

September 23

14(US)-0-1

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: demands that all parties immediately cease hostilities and maintain a cease-fire in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and enter into a meaningful dialogue, with international involvement, and to a clear timetable, to reach a negotiated political solution to the issue of Kosovo; demands that the FRY authorities and Kosovo Albanian leadership take steps to avert the impending humanitarian catastrophe; demands that the FRY (a) cease all action by the security forces affecting the civilian population, (b) enable international monitoring in Kosovo, including complete freedom of movement of such monitors, (c) facilitate the safe return of refugees and displaced persons, and (d) make rapid progress to a clear timetable in a political dialogue with the Kosovo Albanian community to agree on confidence-building measures and finding a political solution in Kosovo; insists that the Kosovo Albanian leadership condemn all terrorist action, and emphasizes that all elements in the Kosovo Albanian community should pursue their goals by peaceful means only; welcomes the establishment of the Kosovo Diplomatic Observer Mission (KDOM); calls on the FRY authorities and all others in the FRY to ensure that monitoring personnel are not subject to the threat or use of force or interference; calls on the FRY authorities and the leaders of the Kosovo Albanian community to cooperate with the Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia in its investigations; and underlines the need for the FRY authorities to bring to justice those members of the security forces who have mistreated civilians and deliberately destroyed property. (China abstained.)

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The U.S. Acting Representative said the United States supports this important resolution on Kosovo. It underscores the growing U.S. concern that Belgrade's repressive actions have created a potentially catastrophic humanitarian situation as winter approaches. It increases pressure on Belgrade to negotiate seriously with the Kosovo Albanians to achieve a political settlement that provides for democratic self-government for the people of Kosovo and avoids the devastating consequences of continued conflict. It also affirms that the situation constitutes a serious threat to peace and security in the region. The best way to stem this humanitarian crisis is for Belgrade to heed the demands for an immediate cessation of offensive actions and to pull back its security forces. The U.S. Government calls for a meaningful dialogue, leading to a solution of the Kosovo question. It is the responsibility of the authorities in Belgrade to create the conditions to allow all refugees and displaced persons to return to their homes in safety. Adequate resources for humanitarian assistance in the region are vital. The U.S. Government has earmarked \$20 million in assistance, in addition to \$11 million previously identified and other donations. It is the U.S. hope that this resolution and the ongoing efforts to reach a settlement will convince Belgrade to comply with the demands of the international community. Planning at NATO for military operations if these efforts do not succeed is nearing completion.

S/Res/1203

October 24

13(US)-0-2

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN charter: endorses and supports the agreements signed in Belgrade on October 16 between the FRY and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and on October 15 between the FRY and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) concerning verification of compliance by the FRY with the requirements of Resolution 1199, and demands full implementation of these agreements by the FRY; notes endorsement by the Government of Serbia of the accord to complete negotiations on a framework for a political settlement by November 2, 1998; demands full compliance by the FRY and the Kosovo Albanian leadership with Resolutions 1160 and 1199, and full cooperation with the OSCE Verification Mission and the NATO Air Verification Mission in Kosovo; stresses the need for the FRY and the Kosovo Albanian leadership to negotiate a political solution to the issue of Kosovo, with international involvement; demands that the FRY and the Kosovo Albanian leadership respect the freedom of movement of the OSCE Verification Mission and other international personnel; reminds the FRY that it has primary responsibility for the safety and security of all diplomatic personnel accredited to the FRY and to take all appropriate measures to ensure that personnel performing functions under this resolution are not subject to interference of any kind; insists that the Kosovo Albanian leadership condemn and end all terrorist attacks, and emphasizes that the Kosovo Albanian community should pursue their goals by peaceful means

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only; demands immediate cooperation by the FRY and the Kosovo Albanian leadership with international efforts to improve the humanitarian situation and avert the impending humanitarian catastrophe; underlines the responsibility of the FRY to allow all refugees and displaced persons to return to their homes in safety; urges member states to provide resources for humanitarian assistance in the region; calls for a complete investigation of all atrocities committed against civilians and full cooperation with the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia; and decides that the prohibitions (on supply of arms, ammunition, military vehicles, and equipment to the FRY, and arming of terrorists) imposed in Resolution 1160 shall not apply to equipment for the sole use of the verification missions. (China and Russia abstained.)

The U.S. Acting Representative said that the agreements reached in Belgrade could, upon full implementation, create an environment in which a peaceful solution could be found in Kosovo. A credible threat of force was key to achieving these agreements and remains key to achieving their full implementation. In the past, violence and the use of force have prevailed over the voices of reason and moderation in Kosovo. Belgrade has taken steps to silence the independent media, depriving the people of the FRY of the capacity to assess the actions of their leaders accurately. The U.S. Government regrets that not all Council members supported this resolution, in particular because of its reference to media closures in the FRY. To create a climate of trust and the safe return of refugees and displaced persons in Kosovo, the Belgrade authorities and the Kosovo Albanians must comply swiftly and fully with Resolutions 1160 and 1199, and must cooperate fully with the OSCE and NATO verification missions. Investigations in Kosovo by the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia are essential to restoring peace and security. No parties should take any action to hinder or endanger international verifiers or the personnel of humanitarian organizations. NATO has made clear that it will not tolerate the continued violence that has resulted in thousands of deaths, a quarter million refugees, and a threat to peace in the wider Balkans. The primary responsibility for the current crisis lies with Belgrade, but all parties must comply with the agreements reached. The crisis in Kosovo can be resolved through peaceful dialogue and negotiation. The authorities in Belgrade and the Kosovo Albanians must now take full advantage of the opportunities being created by the international community. The foundation has been laid; all that is required is the political will to move ahead.

S/Res/1207

November 17

14(US)-0-1

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter: condemns the failure of the FRY to execute arrest warrants issued by the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia against the three individuals (indicted in connection with the massacre in Vukovar in November 1991) noted in the Tribunal's letter

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of September 8, 1998, and demands immediate execution of the warrants, including transfer of these individuals to Tribunal custody. (China abstained.)

## VOTING SUMMARIES

The table below lists the votes of Security Council members on the 73 resolutions introduced in 1998. Resolutions on which a Security Council member voted No or abstained are indicated by number in parentheses. No resolutions were vetoed in 1998, and no other negative votes were cast. Of the 73 resolutions adopted, 68 were by unanimous vote. The United States voted for all five resolutions not adopted unanimously. There were only seven abstentions on the 73 resolutions adopted: five by China (four on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and one on Haiti), and two by Russia (one each on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Haiti).

| COUNTRY        | YES | NO | ABSTAIN                          |
|----------------|-----|----|----------------------------------|
| United States  | 73  | 0  | 0                                |
| Bahrain        | 73  | 0  | 0                                |
| Brazil         | 73  | 0  | 0                                |
| China          | 68  | 0  | 5 (1160, 1199, 1203, 1207, 1212) |
| Costa Rica     | 73  | 0  | 0                                |
| France         | 73  | 0  | 0                                |
| Gabon          | 73  | 0  | 0                                |
| Gambia         | 73  | 0  | 0                                |
| Japan          | 73  | 0  | 0                                |
| Kenya          | 73  | 0  | 0                                |
| Portugal       | 73  | 0  | 0                                |
| Russia         | 71  | 0  | 2 (1203, 1212)                   |
| Slovenia       | 73  | 0  | 0                                |
| Sweden         | 73  | 0  | 0                                |
| United Kingdom | 73  | 0  | 0                                |



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In the following table, Security Council votes are tabulated on the same basis as overall votes for the General Assembly in this report, and voting coincidence percentages are calculated accordingly. Council members are ranked by coincidence with the United States. When the percentage is the same, members are ranked by the number of identical votes, and alphabetically when the number of votes is the same. It should be noted that group dynamics in the Security Council, whose 15 members frequently consult closely on issues before resolutions are presented for adoption, are quite different from those in the General Assembly.

| COUNTRY        | IDENTICAL<br>VOTES | OPPOSITE<br>VOTES | ABSTEN-<br>TIONS | VOTING<br>COINCIDENCE |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Bahrain        | 73                 | 0                 | 0                | 100%                  |
| Brazil         | 73                 | 0                 | 0                | 100%                  |
| Costa Rica     | 73                 | 0                 | 0                | 100%                  |
| France         | 73                 | 0                 | 0                | 100%                  |
| Gabon          | 73                 | 0                 | 0                | 100%                  |
| Gambia         | 73                 | 0                 | 0                | 100%                  |
| Japan          | 73                 | 0                 | 0                | 100%                  |
| Kenya          | 73                 | 0                 | 0                | 100%                  |
| Portugal       | 73                 | 0                 | 0                | 100%                  |
| Slovenia       | 73                 | 0                 | 0                | 100%                  |
| Sweden         | 73                 | 0                 | 0                | 100%                  |
| United Kingdom | 73                 | 0                 | 0                | 100%                  |
| Russia         | 71                 | 0                 | 2                | 100%                  |
| China          | 68                 | 0                 | 5                | 100%                  |
| Average        | 72.5               | 0.0               | 0.5              | 100%                  |